## Financiers Discuss Banks

Congressman Fowler Criticised Bankers Freely, Who Applauded Him but Dissented From Him-In Matter of Currency Reform Ex-Comptroller Dawes Says it is Better to Take One Step at a Time--H. White's Views.

New Orleans, Nov. 12.-The second day's session of the American Bankers' association was resumed today after prayer by Bishop Rauxel.

Under a suspension of the rules, Col. Lowry of Georgia, asked that Mr. Kittredge, the secretary of the bureau ot education, be allowed to say a few words about the bank clerks' institute.

Mr. Kittredge made a short verbal report in addition to the formal report made yesterday. John T. Hamilton, chairman of the committee on fidelity insurance, took up the report of that mittee which was presented yester-

The call of states was deferred until later. The discussion of the currency question was then begun. Congress-man Charles N. Fowler spoke on as-sets, currency and branch banking. He explained the features of his bill ex

gressman Fowler criticised the bankers freely and was given an ova-tion when he had concluded, although ore than once when he asked if the convention did not agree with the doc-rines he was expounding he was an-swered by cries of "No."

DAWES ON FINANCIAL REFORMS. Comptroller Charles C. se substantially as follows:

s, with its vast population and di-fled interests, are, as they should matter of evolution. Public senat is the factor which in matters ting all classes of the people, de-tnes the trend of legislation in reptative governments. A general perception of the need of reform corrective legislation, provided makers and currency reformers vocate practical plans which are not so radical as to be at variance with and in advance of public sentiment. Whatever may be our individual theories as bankers, as to branch banking, reform of the present sub-treasury system and asset and emergency circulation, we should view with distrust and apprehension as practical men the extremely radical and comprehensive measures suggested at the present time, g not only asset and emergency tion, but branch banking and asury changes as well. The curreformer should ask himself those simple propositions out

the bankers, can unite upon incorporated into law. To is the best practicable reform time, not simply what is best cally, should be our purpose as ms men. Let us take one step, may not take any. We had best de at the outset, that whatever the legislative outcome of the discussion and public interest to the trust question, until settles its mind as to what to as settles its mind as to the fine of the question of the relation of the relation of ernment to the present great combinations, it is not going down the bars and remove the estrictions upon branch bankfurther facilitating the prog which is already going on to

e branch banking system." ing of the branch bank system. tendency would be to curtail nber of small loans where per-and character are elements in deration of loan applications local banks. branch bank, operating under

pense than the independent can take the bulk of the deposits ng a higher rate of interest to tural result, he said, would be

ual extermination of small innt banks "Now what will be the

upon the public interests of a which curtails loans to the borcustomers of this great system. banks which we have through-country and facilitates at their the borrowing of money by the power to recoup itself."

the great industrial concerns whos headquarters are in the central cities where would exist the chief offices of the central banks, under a branc

banking system? great western, middle and southern states, are as yet undeveloped And the man who develops a country i the very one whose credit is to be cur tailed and his chance to found or in crease a business, injured by the branch banking system. In this country, we are leading the world, commercially, becauses under our law and government we have made it our special effort to protect the rights, interests and oppor tunities of the individual and of the small enterprise. Branch banking may come in times when still further the great process of industrial centralization and national development shall have continued, but it is not time for it now, and from the standpoint of public policy as bankers, and as citizens, we should oppose it at the present

"What we should do now is to con solidate our whole efforts behind some measure for an elastic circulation the Horace White, editor of the Evening

Post of New York, spoke as follows:

EDITOR WHITE'S ADDRESS. "Let me explain what we mean by assets currency. This is a phrase pe-culiar to our own country. Properly speaking, all bank notes are assets currency, since their goodness depends upon the assets of the issuing bank. This is true of our own national bank otes, since the bonds deposited in the treasury as security for them are assets of the issuing bank. So the dis-tinctive feature of assets currency, as we use the term, is that the bank itself holds all the assets on which the good-ness of the notes depends, instead of depositing some part of them in the public treasury. The reason for lodging a portion of them in the treasury is to guard the treasury is to guard against loss through bad investment fraudulent management.

These banking risks exist always and everywhere. Yet assets currency prevails in all civilized countries except the United States and that part of Great Britain called England. It exists in Scotland and Ireland, as well as on the continent of Furence Benk potes. the continent of Europe. Bank notes secured by assets not under the control of the issuing bank are the very rare exception to a general rule." Mr. White devoted much of his ad-

dress to a discussion of the Fowler bill, embodying the principle of assets cur rency which was before Congress last "Assets currency," said Mr. White "ought to be better than government notes because the assets of the banks

consist of the circulating properties of the country. If these assets are not good, nothing is good. If they were not good, the government could not long exist. The assets of the bank are partly cash and partly claims upon the producers and holders of the country's wealth of every description. The government has nothing but the right to tax and this is effectual only in so far as the producing power of the country in which the capital and deposits of the banks are invested, is profitably

"One feature of the Indianapolis plan of assets currency which has not at tracted the attention that it deserves, provides that the government shall hold a five per cent redemption fund for all bank notes as now; also a five per cent guarantee fund, with the power to replenish it by taxation when needful; also a paramount lien on the assets of failed banks and on the shareholders' liability for the redemption of the notes of such banks. Having supplied the government in this way with the means for redemption of bank notes, it provides that the treasury shall receive at par all such notes in payments to itself except for duties or imports, and that it shall not pay them to its own creditors without their con-sent. Under this plan, therefore, the note holder can lose nothing because he can use the notes in payment to

## July. It is expected that Col. H. C. Hasbrouck, of the artillery, will be made a brigadier-general and retired an dthat Col. F. Moore, of the cavalry, will be selected for a longer service.

DESERET

THE AMERICA'S CUP. Earl Shaftsbury Certain Sir Thomas

Will Capture It.

Belfast, Nov. 12.—The Earl of Shaftes-bury has been elected commodore of the Royal Ulster Yacht club, in succession to the late Marquis of Duffertn. In acknowledging his election Lord Shaftesbury declared himself sanguine regarding the outcome of Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America's cup. But, he added, whatever the result of those friendly contests, carried on as they were in the west sweet surfered.

sult of those friendly contests, carried on as they were in the most sportsman-like spirit, they could not fall to strengthen the friendly relations existing between the two countries.

Col. Sherman Crawford, the vice commodore, remarked that the Shamrock III would be a more representative boat, in management and every other way, than ever before. He would accompany the challenger to the United States and hoped he would be able to cable to the Royal Ulster Yacht club, "Have the safe ready for the America's cup."

REPUBLICANS CARRY HAWAII. They Elect Prince Cupid Delegate to

Congress. San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 12.-The steamer Alameda from Honolulu brings teritory of Hawaii resulted in a sweep. ing Republican victory, Prince Kalanianaole, popularly known as "Prince Cupid," was elected delegate to Congress over Robert W. Wilcox, the incumbent and Democratic candidate by a major-

ity of over 2,000.

When the Alameda left the island port the full election returns had not been received. The island of Maui had not been heard from and the exact re-sult of the election of candidates for the territorial legislature was uncertain, The legislature will be almost entirely Republican, however, as 15 Republican representatives and five senators are known to have been elected. Maui, where the result is unknown, elects one senator and six representatives. When the Alameda is released from quarantine today a telegram from Gov. Dole to President Roosevett, announcing the result of the election, as given above, will be sent to Washington by the purs-

Prince Kalanianaole, the congression al delegate-elect is a fullblooded Hawaiian and has in the past been identified with the Home Rule party. When both the Democratic and Republican parties offered him the candidacy of territorial delegate he accepted the Republican nomination. Both candidates instituted a lively campaign throughout the islands. Wilcox was elected to Congress in 1900, defeating Samuel Parker.

EDUCATION OF INDIANS.

Gradual Development of Individuals More and More Satisfactory. Washington, Nov. 12.-Supt. Peairs of

Haskell Indian institute in Kansas, in his annual report says that although at times the results of the work of education among the Indians do not satisfy the onlookers, to those who are in the work and therefore have opportunities to observe the gradual develop-ment of individuals there is more and more of encouragement and satisfaction. As proof of the permanent good results of training the Indians, the re-port says that of 95 graduates previous to the class of 1902, at least 77 are at work earning their own living and in many instances aiding needy parents or supporting in a respectable way a little family of their own. Of the 41 graduates of the class of 1902 it is stated there is not one but is qualified to make a record equal to the earlier graduates. The undergraduates are also making excellent records. The fact, however, that the percentage of successes among undergraduates is not as large as among graduates is cited as a tinuation of thorough educational work There is a constantly increasing de-mand from among the Indian population of the country for enrollment at this and other schools.

Killed in Automobile Accident.

New York, Nov. 12.—Private dispatches received here from Florence, Italy, announce the death of Miss Mavis Storms of St. Louis, Mo. She was killed in an automobile accident. No details were given, however, Miss Storms was to have wedded Jas. E. Kelly, a well known sculptor of this city, at Florence on Dec. 10.

# Won't Recognize Mine Workers

Coal Owners Will Oppose All Efforts to Make Their Recognition an Issue-Under No Conditions Will Delaware & Lackawanna Enter Into Agreement With Them.

Washington, Nov. 12 .- That the an- | many employes have saved a small sum hracite coal mine owners will resist to the utmost every effort to make the recognition of the United Mine Workers of America an issue in the arbitration which is now in progress is made evident by the replies to the statement of President John Mitchell, of the miners' organization, which have been filed with the strike commission. There are five of these answers in addition to that of the news that the recent election in the | President Baer, which was given out yesterday, and all dwell with especial emphasis and marked unanimity on this point. They also agree in resisting the demands of the miners for an increase of pay for piecework, a reduction of hours for timework and for the

> Recorder Wright left for the anthracite regions today, taking these replies with him. In addition to the statement of the Reading company by President Baer, the list comprises the replies of the Delaware & Hudson company, the Lackawanna, the Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania and the Scranton Coal

> weighing rather than the measurement

ompany. The reply of the Delaware & Lack awanna railway company to President Mitchell's statement is signed by W. H. Truesdale, president, who says that the ompany owns 25 anthracite collieries d employs 12,000 workmen in branch of its business. Mr. Truesdale, like Mr. Baer, objects to making the recognization of the union one of the issues to be considered by the commis sion, saying that in the proposition made by the company for arbitration one of the express conditions was "that | the findings of the commission should govern the conditions of employment between it and its employes. He adds:

TRUESDALE'S POSITION.

"This company unequivocally asserts I'm that it will under no condition recognize ing a binding contract and that the as ssociation known as the United Mine Workers of America or any branch thereof. Nor will it permit said association or its officers to dictate terms and conditions under which it shall conduct its business."

Referring to the recent strike, Mr. Truesdale says he is reliably informed that 80 per cent of the company's employes were opposed to the strike, but they were ferced to energy upon it by a majority tyle of the energy per ferced to energy tyle of the energy t of the mineworkers m other fields. Mr. Truesdale follows closely the lines of Mr. Baer's argument as to the dissimilarity between the work in the anthracite mines and that in bituminous mines. He declares that it is impossible to adopt a uniform rate to be paid to the miner for a unit of coal mined at all mines. The declaration is also made that the anthracite miners as a rule do not work as many hours day as do the bituminous miners and the opinion is advanced that if wages of the anthracite, miners had been less than that of other working men they would have found employ-ment elsewhere which they did not do until the advent of general prosperity He says that "prior to the introduction agitators and mischiefmakers the anthracite workers were on an average as prosperous, comfortable and contentd as any body of workers of similar

mployment in this country." cover the The wages, it is added, are such that statements.

AN ANARCHIST ANNIVERSARY. in connection with the Haymarket riot That of Execution of Four Chicago Anarchists Observed.

Chicago, Nov. 12.-The fifteenth anniversary of the execution on Nov. 11, 1887, of the four anarchists convicted

every year.

Mr. Truesdale resists the demand for reduction of 20 per cent in hours of abor, saying that no such branch of usiness employing thousands of men can hope to compete successfully in th markets of the world if its hours of labor are restricted. He declares that there is no unjust discrimination in the weighing of coal as it is measured rather than weighed, and he asserts that the demand is "out of all reason and its effect, so far as this company is concerned is a demand for an addi-tional increase in the wages now paid miners of from 5 to 40 per cent."
The present method of measurement is declared to be the result of long us-

age and fair to all concerned. OLIPHANT'S DECLARATION.

President Oliphant, of the Delaware & Hudson company, in his reply declares that the wages paid by his com-cany are just and adequate. He also says that "those of its employes who perform contract or piece work as a matter of their own volition work, only about six hours a day and take numerous holidays, without the consent or approval of this respondent, and their earnings, by hours of actual work are, therefore, much higher than those in any similar employment."

Dental is made of all the allegations connection with the demand shorter hours and it is contended that such a reduction necessarily would in crease the price of coal. While admitcoal by the ton, he says that the coal thus sold is a very different article from that taken out of the mine. Hence he contends against the change from the present system of payment to that of paying by the ton.

President Ollphant also takes exception to the proposition to arbitrate the puestion of the recognization of the inners' union. This position is placed in the ground that the organization peeks to control the entire fuel supply of the country; that as the union is of the country; that as the union is unincorporated it is incapable of mak sociation has shown its inability to control its own members. He says his company has no desire to discriminate against members of the union.

FOWLER'S STAND

President T. P. Fowler speaks for the Scranton Coal company and the Elk Hill Coal & Iron company. He asserts Labracite piece workers is less than man paid to workers in other employment it is because "they fix their own hours of labor and the amount of their arnings without any regard to the interests or wishes of their employers and in total disregard of the earnings and velfare of every other class of em-He declares that the men in the mines

do not work to exceed four or five hours a day. All other charges made by Mr. Mitchell are combatted and on the question of miners' unions Mr. Fowler says: "We deny that agreements between employers and employes through workingmen's organizations are beneficial and successful in the bituminous coal fields or elsewhere and assert that any such agreement as a method of regu-lating production would be and is in-

The statements made for the Lehigh 'alley and the Pennsylvania companie over the same ground as the other

prious to the best interests of the pub-

of May 4, 1886, was observed by a meeting at North Side Turner half last night. The meeting was arranged by

<del></del>

presentatives of 32 different organizations, most of which are of anarchistic

and speakers in German, Italian and English were heard. The most interest seemed to be attached to the utterances of R. Grossman, a New York writer, who is under sentence of five years in Paterson, N. J., on a charge of inciting a viat. Grossman, who groke in Gar-Paterson, N. J., on a charge of inciting a riot. Grossman, who spoke in German, reviewed the events leading up to the Haymarket affair, criticized the trial, drew an inspiration from the execution, and compared his own persecution in Paterson with that of the Haymarket rioters.

The Italian speaker, Guiseppi Clancabilla, while understood by only a few of 2,000 persons in the room drew applause when he declared that labor has

plause when he declared that labor has little to expect from the arbitration committee appointed by President Roosevelt in the miners' strike.

George Brown of Philadelphia, who spoke in English, arraigned all forms of government as inimical to liberty and declared that anarchy's mission is to destroy government. He declared that when the bomb exploded in Haymarket square it showed that the govern ment in a republic is like the govern-ment all the world over.

"No matter what the form, govern ment is organized injustice, maintain ed by violence," he declared. Th American people had blown for them selves a beautiful bubble. It was the belief that government and liberty were identical. That bomb exploded the

Elizabeth Rice Estate Complications. New York, Nov. 12.-Complications have arisen, says the Herald, relative to the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Baldwin Rice, who was the wife of William Marsh Rice. Albert T. Patrick is now under sentence of death in Sing Sing, having been found guilty of causing the

death of the latter. Both estates are likely to be involved in further litigation in the surrogate's court of this county. Some of the legatees under her will in the name of Adele Baldwin, of Baldwinsville, N. Y., whose bequest is \$25,000, claim they have not yet been paid and want letters of administration taken out in this state where such step may be taken to prosecute a claim against the estate of Mr. Rice. The

case will come before Surrogate Fitzgerald next month. Mrs. Rice died on January 27, 1897 at Houston, Texas. By the provisions of her will she made bequests aggregating \$750,000 to various friends and relatives. Mr. Rice contested the probate of the will in Houston, Texas, claiming that his wife was not competent at the time of its execution, but the paper was nevertheless adultted probate. Adele Baldwin is a cousin of Mrs. Rice. She and other legatess claim they have not been paid their bequests under the will. If the executor of the will does not qualify here she will make a motion to Surrogate Fi zgerald, that she be appointed adminis

tratrix. Mrs. Rice's estate in this state consists of personal property-namely, a claim for \$1,000,000 against the estate of her deceased husband. Mr. Rice died in September, 1900, and

his millions are still the subject of con-

Big Reward for Victor Kesckemethy

New York, Nov. 12.—A large reward has been offered on behalf of his gov-ernment, by Austro-Hungarion Consul-Gen, Deszoefwy of this city, for the arrest of Victor Kesckemethy, who is charged with having left Budapest with \$117,000 in government funds, which he

was carrying to a bank. Kesckemethy was located in this city recently, and, it is said obtained a respite by offering to return the money on condition that there should be prosecution. While the offer was being considered he is alleged to have dis-

To Search for Golden Gate Treasure

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 12.—The Chronicle says that there is no longer any doubt that the object of the schooner Luisa D, about ready to sall for the south, is to attempt to recover a part of the treasure lost in 1862 by the burning of the Pacific mail steamr Golden Gate off Manzanillo on the Mexican coast. The wreck of the Gol-len Gate caused the loss of 200 lives nd a property loss of \$1,750,000. Much f this amount was in the form of bulon and a considerable quantity of it was never recovered.

Prof. Lindsay Arrives.

Philadelphia, Nov. 12.-Prof. Samuel M. Lindsay, commissioner of education in Porto Rico and formerly of the Uni versity of Pennsylvania faculty, reached his home in this city last night from Ponce. He comes to this country to submit his report to President Roose L. S. Oliver presided at the meeting | veit and to take his family back.

# Conference on Cuban Matters

Important One Held at War Department - Secy. Hay a Participant - Reciprocity Subject Under Discussion-Palma's Cardinal Objection is to Insufficiency of Rebate of 20 Per Cent Proposed to be Allowed on Insular Imports.

Washington, Nov. 12.-An important | matter, and still be able to rely upon conference bearing on the subject of Cuban reciprocity was held at the war department today, the participants being Secys. Hay and Root and Cen. Lasker Bliss. The latter was called into the conference at Secy. Hay's suggestion because of his expert knowledge of the existing Cuban tariff. Before the conference at the war department Secv. Hay had talked on this sub. ject with Senator Cullom, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, and also with Senor Quesada, the Cuban minister here. Senor Quesada was not able to submit to Secy. Hay the draft of the reciprocity treaty, which has been under consideration so long by the authorities at Havana as the documents have not yet left that

Semi-officially the United States government continues in ignorance of the extent and character of the changes, if any, which President Palma may desire to make in the treaty. In other than official sources, however, has developed pretty clearly tha disposition of the Cuban president in this matter. The cardinal objection of President Palma to the treaty as it stands is the insufficient rebate of 20 per cent proposed to be allowed on Cu-

ban imports into the United States,

and Secy. Hay's purpose is to ascertain,

if possible, how far he can yield in that

the support of Congress next session when the treaty is submitted. So far his advices do not favor any increase of the rebates and, indeed, he has been assured by some persons with whom he has talked, that under no conditions would Congress consent to any substan-

It is understood that the Cubans, too, are entirely unwilling to accept any small increase. In the face of a great shortage in the Europear crop and a shortage in the European crop and a rapidly rising market, they have acquired confidence in their ability to get along for an indefinite period of time without reciprocity with the United States, and so it is understood they are showing an indifference in the prosecution of the treaty negotiations which is serving in turn to stimulate the efforts of our own negotiators. the efforts of our own negotiators.

President Palma makes the point

that conditions have changed in Cuba so that whereas the 20 per cent rebate might have served when it was first proposed, it would at present afford so little relief as not to warrant the sac-rifice of Cuban revenues that would be involved in its acceptance. Secy. Hay has determined to clear up that point, and to that end, after talking with Secy. Bliss should be sent at once to Cuba to make a pe ation, and the fiscal possibilities of improbable that e island. So it is ading his return the state depart. from his Cuban

#### GOES TO A WELL-EARN D REST.

Mrs. Charlotte Clark Spiers, Wife of Bishop Spiers, and a Sterling Woman, Passes to the Other Side-Funeral on Friday.



CHARLOTTE CLARK SPIERS.

After being a sufferer for the past 12 | experienced the bitter persecutions ears another pioneer woman this | exainst the Saints in Missouri. Evenears another pioneer woman this norning entered into a well earned slumber. In this case it was Mrs. Charlotte Clark Spiers, wife of Bishop Adam Spiers of the Tenth ward, who was taken. Death came peacefully at I s. m., the immediate cause being diabetes.

Charlotte Clark Spiers was born in Teronto, Canada, 68 years ago and came to Utah with her mother in 1859. Prior to that time she encountered all the hardships that are associated with the early history of the Church. When she was a small child her father, Daniel Clark, joined the Church and moved with his family to Nauvoo where they

tually they were driven out, leaving two good farms behind, the tax deeds of which are still in possession of he family. Then the family started on their long march west, but when Council Bluffs was reached Daniel Clark died, Later the mother and daughter set out on their long journey to Salt Lake valley to arrive here 52 years

The deceased was a sterling woman who was universally loved and respect-ed by all who had the privilege of her acquaintance. She leaves a usband and four sons and two daughters. The funeral services will be held from the family residence, 723 East Fifth South street, as per her request, on Friday at 1 o'clock and the interment will take place in the City cemetery.

PORTUGUSE EAST AFRICA. Denial that Germany and Great Britain Will Acquire It.

New York, Nov. 12 .- With reference to the report that Germany and Great Britain intend acquiring Portuguese East Africa, M. de Sousa Rosa, the Portuguese minister to France, in an interview, said, according to a Herald

dispatch from Paris:
"There is not one word of truth in
the report and, believe me, if I consent to make such a categorical declaration, it is not because similar reports with regard to the Portuguese colonies deserve a contradiction. On the con-trary, they refute themselves. Their very extravagance is sufficient proof of their inaccuracy, but I contradict them emphatically and unreservedly solely for the purpose of putting the public upon their guard as I am convinced such reports are put into circulation for speculative purposes.
"Portugal has not the slightest inten-

tion of parting with her colonial pos-sessions nor of any portion of them, either to Britain or any other power. Furthermore, to prevent any possibility of error or misunderstanding I may assure you that the British government has not made any proposition, directly or indirectly concerning Portuguese territory in Africa.'

Wright on Philippine Problem.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 12.—Vice-Gov. Luke E. Wright of the Philippines, speaking of financial affairs in the isl-

nads, said in an interview that the money market is continually fluctuating. "A bill to afford the necessary relief

was presented to Congress, but not passed," said he, "I think that for the benefit of commerce the matter should again be taken up at the next session of Congress. It has been sug-gested that a Filipino dollar of silver should be introduced in the isl This dollar should be worth at 50 cents of our gold money. I such a coin would remedy the D financial situation. Such a mon' y system would be similar to the one now

use in Japan."
"It has been suggested that a limited number of Chinese—say 100,000—be allowed to land in the Philippines. Do you think their presence would relieve the present labor shortage?" was asked. "I would not like to see the doors thrown open to the Chinese." he replied. "Skilled labor-yes, if limited, would certainly prove beneficial. Some of the Chinese are very clever and they would be able to teach the Filipinos many of the industries."

the industries. Gov. Wright, accompanied by his expects to leave for the Thursday night.

Big Fire in St. Joseph, Mo.

St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 12 .- The Hudnut Hominy mills, one of the largest concerns of its kind in this section of the country was totally destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. Estimated loss \$100,000. Insurance unspection.

The origin of the fire is not known,

#### E PRESIDENT GOES AFTER BEAR

arg, Nov. 12 .- President Roose- | and there are also said to be some sed through Pittsburg at 10:30 orning en route to a point in Missimippi where he has arranged to everal days hunting black bear, as the guest of President Fish, of the Illinois Central railroad. He is traveling on a special train of three cars and in accompanied by Secy. Cortelyou and his physician, Dr. G. A. Lung, of the navy. He will go direct to Memphis, without stopping, passing through Columbus and Cincinnati over the Pennsylvania lines. From Cincinnatt to Louisville the train will run over the Louisville & Nashville and ere it will be shifted to the Illinois entral. He will reach Memphis tonorrow morning, where he will be olded by President Fish and the journey to Mississippi will be made over the Yazoo and Mississippi railroad. The next destination of the president been kept secret. Hunting with callery is not to the taste of a sports-man like President Roosevelt and it was for that reason that he vetoed the bunt to which Gov. Long invited him. A camp has already been prepared in northern Mississippi, a few miles from the line of the railroad, and it is understood one of the best packs of bounds in the south is waiting to be slipped on the trail of old bruin upon

president's arrival Bears are reported to be plentiful

Washinton, Nov. 12.—The slate for he promotion to major-generals to fill acancies caused by retirements that will take place next year has been ar-

Gen. Wade has been a brigadier-general since May, 1897, and has seen many men advanced to the higher grade while he has remained stationary. It is presumed that he will succeed Gen. Davis in command of the Philippines when the latter retires next

the president to Cincinnati.

panthers in the vicinity so that the president is looking forward to the sport with much pleasure. The train will be side tracked at the nearest point to the camp and remain there until the president's return to Memphis The president arose early this

The president arose early this morning and was engaged on his correspondence almost all day. During the short stop here to change engines the president got out of his car and paced up and down the platform. A large crowd had gathered. After greeting them with a pleasant "good morning," the president stepped off the platform and took a brisk walk down the tracks, stopping occasionally down the tracks, stopping occasionally to speak to a yard switchman or an engineer in his cab on a siding. The crowd was amazed at this display of unconventionality The secret service men with the train started to follow the president but he waved them back. The police, however, took care to keep the crowd back of the end of the train and the president had a clear field for his constitutional.

The train left at 10:41 for the west

and as it pulled out the crowd cheered

The president came out on the back platform and waved good bye.
C. E. Watts, general superint adent
of transportation of the Pennsy vania lines, and William Bradley, superin-tendent of railrord police, accompanied

NAJOR-GENERALS'

PROMOTION ARRANGED raned. There will be three vacancies; Gen. Hughes retiring April 11.Gen. Davis, July 26, and Gen. Miles, Aug. 8. The latter is lieutenant-general and will be

brigadiers to be promoted to be major-generals are James F. Wade, Samuel S. Sumner and Leonard Wood. These men are now the three ranking brigadier-generals in the order named. Gen. Wade has been a brigadier-gen-



SCENE IN THE MAIN BANQUET HALL OF THE COMMERCIAL CLUB LAST NIGHT. (FOR PARTICULARS SEE PAGE FIVE.)